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NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for Aug. 11. Circulation ever 132,000.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this

week contains the following: I. EDITORIALS: Russell and Palmaraton; War Prospects; A Skniking Chief-Justice; The Franking Privilege; The Independent—Russia; We publish elsewhere—Passmore Whitemson; The National Intelligence:—Judae Kane; The Harvest in Europe; The Southern Elections; Making Up; Judicial County; Cemmon Sense voraus Shrewdness; Thurlow Weed; Chim.

II.. NEW PUBLICATIONS: Tennyson's New Poem-

411. SEVIEW OF THE WEEK: Giving in a condensed and consciences form the latest and most important events that have transpired in New-York City, the United States, Mexico, the Sandwich Islands, and

IV. POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE: New York; New Jersey: Manage ments; Georgia; The August Elec-

V. SCENES AT THE POLICE COURTS: How the Munketon Bethered a Durchman; The Hights of Workingmen Vindicated; After Having Heard Logica Pyne; The Man who had his Pante Songest instead of Sewed Up.

VI.. CRYSTAL PALACE LAWSUITS IN FRANCE: VII. THE STATE OF EUROPE: Letter from Our Own

Correspondent & London.

VHI., CARLYLE O'THE CONDITION OF ENGLAND.

IX., DANGER OF DISE SE IN THE CAMP.

X., FROM THE BALTIC.

XI., GEN. TODTLEBEN WOUNDED.

XII., DESTRUCTION OF TWENTY THOUSAND TUNS OF RUSSIAN SHIPPING

XIII., TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA:

Arrival of the Northern Light; Seminary of the XIV. KANSAS AFFAIRS: A Letter from Our Own Cor-

XV. AN ARAB TALE. XVII. THE PRESIDENT AND GOV. RELDER: Letter from a Correspondent at Vasianaton.

XVIII. MR. BUULLANAN'S PLACE OFFICIAN TO GOV. REFORM: Letter from a Correspondent at Wash-

KIN. ANSWER TO GOV. REEDER'S LITTER: The Acting vectors of Sate to Androw II. Reeder.

XX. GOV. REFDER'S SUSPENSION.

XXI. ANNIXATION OF SIX COUNTIES OF MISSURI TO KANESS.

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XXIII. AFFAIRS IN CANADA: Letter from Our Own Cornections of the Counties of Counties.

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X XIV.. NEW-ZEALAND: Earthquake in the Valley of the

XXV. SALMON P. CHASE: Correspondence of The N. Y.

XXV.. SALMON P. CHASE: Correspondence of The N. Y.
Tribune.

XXVI. THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

XXVII. LATEST FROM EUROPE.

XXVIII. "HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUR!" Cortemporables of The N. Y. Tribune.

XXX. MR. MERIAM ON THE VEATHER; Reiny Days
in July to Saive-even Years.

XXX. MISCELLANEOUS; Another Chence for Barnum;
Wasted, a Lawyer; Barnum's Elephan; California
Butter Trade, Death of a Masianary; The Bootherang; Gapes in Chickens.

XXXI. WHALNES.

XXXII. MARRIAGES and DEAT'IS.

XXXII. COMMERCIAL & ATTERS: Full Reports of the
Stock, Mosey, Cotton, Grain, Cattle and other Markets, specially tep sted for The Tribune.

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New York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1855.

An exciting seems occurred last night in the Board of Altermen. Ald. Moser stated that Ald Heffmire had accused him of corruption, and chivalrously demand d that he should retract or reaffirm the charge. Ald. Hoffmire, nothing daunted, offered to bring on the witnesses; and an interesting debate arose, which well be found entire in our columns. Some of the protestations of integrity will be found particularly refreshing. A Special Committee was appointed to investigate the charges.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, a Committee of five was appointed to investigate the rumors of corruption against the Street Commissioner: a Committee of five was appointed to report a suitable plan for a monument to be placed in Greenwood to the memory of the New-York Volunteers, at a cost not to exceed \$10,000. A resolution to appoint a Special Committee of five to re-divide the Council Districts was laid over.

Judge Dean at Poughkeepsie has decided in a suit for violating the Prohibitory Law, that a Jury trial cannot be denied, and that the secured party has the right to give ball to appear at the next Criminal Court having cognizance of of the offense.

The Liquor Convention yesterday put up for sale to the highest bidder whatever votes and influence they can bring to bear at the next election, appointed a State Committee to confer with purchasers, and then fizzled out.

The returns from Kentucky make it clear that Morehead, Know-Nothing, is the Governor-elect by a fair majority. There will be six or seven Know-Nothings in Congress.

A grand Mass State Convention of all persons opposed to Salmon P. Chase for Governor of Ohio was held yesterday at Columbus. The masses, however, did not come, there being less than a bundred men from places outside of the city. Ex-Gov. Allen Trimble was nominated for Governor.

The Texans are getting up armed parties to assist the Mexican Revolutionists, and a considerable force is already on the way to the

Gov. Reeder, on the 21st ult., sent to the gang of M:scourians claiming to be the "Kansas Leg-" islature," a second Veto Message, which we print in another column.

Mr. Houston, the only Free-Soil member in the Missouri-Kansas Legislature, has got sick | them are yet dumb in their presence. They of bad company and resigned. He says that several members of the so-called Legislature are not and never were residents in the Tercitory, but are still living in Missouri, and adds that these and other facts of atrocious illegality " caused me, mortified and disgusted at the as-' sumptions of my countrymen, to retire from a position which I could no longer retain with credit or honor to myself, or justice to my constituents." And thus Lot fled from

THE VIRGINIA DILEMMA.

It seems that a recent article of ours on the Virginia Resolutions of '98, going to show that the Republican party naturally stand on the the State-Rights doctrines of Jefferson, has quite "fluttered the Volscians" in the Old Daminion According to The Intelligencer of Petersburg, it was a hard blow for the Slaveryextension Democrats. They cannot deny their convictions of the truth of the State-Rights infringement of them; so between the two, they are placed in what The Intelligencer calls an awkward dilemma.

That print counsels them to surrender the old doctrine at once. It says that they cannot hold the ancient State-Rights theory, and be good Pre-Slavery politicians. They must prove beretics, therefore, in respect to the faith of their fathers, or rebels to the present tendencies of their party. The Republicans are the real defenders of the rights of the States, in the meaning of the resolutions of '98; and the Virginia Democrats who adhere to that formula are only clinging to a platform already occupied by THE TRIBUNE and its friends. We quote a

few words from the Petersburg journal: "We have always thought the resolutions of '98-'93, which have been the political Koran of the Virginia Democracy, were susceptible, according to their received interpretation, of applications to cases very different from the special and legitimate one for which they were framed. The truth is teat under a Government like ours too much caution cannot be observed by a great early in fixing its rules of Constitutional construction open any exciting political emergency; for it is obvi-ous that such general rules are liable, from their very ous that such general rules are liable, from their very nature, to be transferred from the particular sphere in which they are designed to operate to other uses which the course of events may, in the opinion of politicians, render proper and justifiable. The resolutions in question were intended to meet and remedy a special evil. The repeal of the Alien and Sedition laws was their object; and, this accomplished, they should have been allowed to remain on the shelf until another similar occasion, directly authorizing a resert to them, should occur. The frequent and almost incessant discussion of the doctrines of these Resolutions, and of the Report accompanying them, by the Virginia Democracy with reference to questions which involved nather identity with nor similarity to the Alien and Sedition laws has, in our indement, been exceedingly unwise and impolour indigment, been exceedingly no sise and impol-ic. We have more than once taken occasion to ex-cess our dissent from this course, and have fell satisthat its tendency was rather to increase than to nes which, under the influences of that vast dive sity of interests existing in a country and under a Union like ours, will, from time to time, spring up to agitate the public mind."

The Intelligencer is altogether correct. It is impossible to conciliate the modern Pro-Slavery position with the old Virginia State-Rights doctrine. They are as incompatible as Paine's Age of Reason with the Gospel of John, or as Slavery itself is with a highly moral and civilized condition of society. The former would overslaugh all rights in behalf of a single great interest, while the spirit of the latter is. " Let justice be done though the heavens "fall." The former is eager only to secure its present triumphs, even at the sacrifice of principle and future prosperity-while the latter maintains that the true glory and only safety of nations consist in a rigid adherence to principle and truth. How then can two things so opposite flourish in the same seil ! How can a man even a politician, profess an undivided allegiance to both !

But the dilemma of the Virginia Democrats does not stop here; for they are at war with themselves, not only as State-Rights men, bat |

as Democrats. They pretend to hold to the Rights of Man, as well as to the rights of the States, and in both aspects their Pro-Slavery notions are an anomaly and departure. Jefferson, their great leader, was consistent in his day, because he openly repudiated Slavery, as an outrage upon homanity and an offense to God "With what execution" he says, after depicting the evils of it in his Notes on Virginiashould the statesman be loaded, who, per-"mitting one-half the citizens to trample on the rights of the other, transforms those into "d. pote, and these into enemies, destroys the morals of the one part and the amor patria "of the other?" This he said in 1782; but forty-four years afterward, and only two months before his death, writing to E-ward Everett, he repeats. "On the question of the lawfalness of Slavery-that is, of the right of one man to appropriate to himself the faculties of another without his consent-I certainly retain my 'early epinions." Yet the self-styled followers of Jefferson-the Democrats of Virginia, par excellence-proclaim that Slavery is all right. and that it must be established in the Federal Territories. They are favorable to the rights of man, but they mean the rights of white men to "appropriate the faculties" of the black; they are favorable to the rights of the States. but they mean the rights of the Southern States, to carry their own peculiar manicipal laws wherever they go. Practically, in their ereed, black men and free States have no rights whatever! Sound Jeffersonians are they-most consistent Democrats-most irreproschable upho ders of the old Virginia spirit! Jefferson and his followers, in their tenacious

adherence to the rights of man and of the States were willing to proceed almost to nullification when the Cong eas of the Union passed the Alien and Secition laws, which they esteemed unconstitutional and unjust; but now, when a petty Judge of a Federal Court proceeds absolutely to annihilate the legislation of a sovereign State, and to imprison its citizens for simply informing a person of her rights under that legislation, he is applauded to the echo by the soi-disant descendants of the Democrats of former times! Have the principles changed, or have the men? Are the States less sovereign than they were half a century ago, or are the rights of citizens less inviolable ! Has the General Government acquired new Constitutions powers? Are the Federal Courts endowed with a larger Constitutional Jurisdiction ! Oc, hava the politicians of Virginia degenerated, in their blind and selfish worship of Mammon, in their reckless disregard of all interests but those

of Shvery! We presume that no intelligent man can be at a loss in answering these questions. The old principles of Virginia speak for themselves: there they are, and they utter distinctly what they mean. But the politicians who swear by dare not try their present schemes by the ancient record. They care not appeal to the writings of Jefferson and Madison, whose names they borrow. They clampr still about State Rights, and about the eternal principles of Demeeracy, but when the standards of those rights and those principles are raised, they are compelled to hang their beads in shame.

THE LORD MAYOR'S CASE.

In the year 1771, during the administration of Lord North, while the quarret with the British Colonies which ended in the American Revolution was fast rinening, wante toe outnisted was engaged in a violent struggle with the popular party in England on the subject of the rights of Juries in presecutions for libel, and while they were busy in sustaining Mr. Lutterel in the seat for Middlesex to which Wilkes had been elected -a Kansas care on a small case-occurred the ease of the Lord Mayor of London, reported in 3 Wilson and relied upon by Chief-Justice Lewis. principle, and neither can they deny that the of Pennsylvania as his authority for refusing to modern Pro-slavery doctrines are a most flagrant | release Passmore Williamson from the false and illegal imprisonment in which he is now held under the order of Judge Kane.

That case was this: The newspapers were at that moment beginning to assume that prominent position in political discussion to which they have since attained. Wilkes's North Briton and the letters of Junius were stinging the Tory majority to the quick; nor were they hardly less disturbed at seeing the sophistry and nonsense of the Ministerial speeches, which went down well enough at midnight in the House of Commens, expessed, by being reported in the newspapers, to the daylight criticisms of the public. To put a stop to this interference, as they regarded it, the Ministerial party revived the barbarous, ifliberal, obsolete pretenze that it was against the privileges of the House for any body to presume to publish their debutes. On this precense, on the complaint of one of the members, they summened before them the publishers of several of the London newspapers. Of eight publishers thus summoned, five obeyed the call and were dismissed with a reprimand. Miller of The Evening Post, Thompson of The Gazetteer, and Whiple of The Middleser Journal, disregarding the notice, were ordered to be taken into custody. A messenger of the House of Commons having attempted to arrest Miller within the chartered limits of the City of London, and he resisting the arrest and calling in a city constable, both parties were taken before the Lord Mayor Cosby and Aldermen Oliver and Wilkes, at Guildhall, who, on the complaint of Miller, not only discharged him from arrest, but held the messenger to bail on a charge of assault and battery, it being one of the priviliges of the citizens of London, secured to them by the City Charter, not to be arrested, except on warrants granted or backed by a city magistrate.

The Ministerial majority in the House of Commons no cooner heard of this proceeding than, in a great rage, they ordered Cosby, who was a member of the House, to attend in his place. He did so, and pleaded in justification of his proceedings the City Charter and his oath of office, by which he was obliged to preserve the franchises of the city inviolate, and requested to be heard by counsel. This, however, was refused, except on a condition, which was indignantly rejected, that the counsel should not question the privileges of the House. The Lord Mayor's Clerk was ordered to attend with the book of recognizances of bail, and was compelled, in the presence of the House, to erase from the beck the recognizance given by the messenger; after which the House passed an order that there should be no further proceed-

tody of the messenger of the House, and the holding that messenger to bail, were a breach of privilege and a contempt, for which they proceeded to commit the Lord Mayor and Alderman Oliver to the Tower. Of Alberman Wilkes they fought shy, for he claimed to be a member from Middlesex, and the attempt to bring him before the House for censure would have revived the whole controversy as to the Middlesex election. as to declined to obey their order to attend the House unless called upon to artend as a member in his place.

The full right and liberty of publishing reports of the doings and debates of both Houses of Parliament has since been fully vindicated, and has become as much one of the 'patitutions of Great Britain as the very Parliament inelf. The House of Commons has also relinquisted its prefensions, so far at least as any application of them to practice is concerned, to erase judicial records and to interfere to stop the regular course of judicial proceedings-a great gain, no doubt, to the cause of popular rights-a great triumph of law and justice over rate force-but one which has been achieved without any assistance from the English courts of law which might natural y have been expected to step forward in this emergency for the relief of the oppressed and to the rebuke of usurpation, instead of playing as they did the same part of flunkies to despotism which they had formerly done in the case of the ship-money. To have applied to the Court of King's Beach

to release the imprisoned Mayor would have been ridiculous Lord Manafield was at once Chief-Justice of that Court and chief legal adviser of the Ministry, himself taking a leading part in those assaults upon the rights of Jurors. bich were at that time so loud a subject of empia nt, and which it became necessary soon after to restrain by act of Parliament. The opinions of the other Judges of the King's Bench vere generally guided by Mansfield, so it was in value to expect any relief from that quarter. A writ of habeas corpus was therefore sued out of the Court of Common Pleas, before whom Sergeast Glyn presented the case of the imprisoned Mayor in a very strong light "The Lord Mayor," be argued, "was in full possession of jurisdiction in the case. He was obliged to decide upon the question before him; shall his opinion be adjudged a contempt! Is this the law of the 'land that when different courts having jurisdiction of the same nature differ in their decisions, they are guilty of contempt one against another, and may be punished for such

contempts? It is no contempt in me, a private man, to have an opinion different from the greatest authority in this Kingdom; it was the Lord Mayor's opinion in the case before him; he was bound by his oath to act pursuant to that opinion; it was his bounden duty to "act accordingly; he would have been perjured " if, out of respect for any persons, he had not obeyed the call of his conscience. It was no erime for him to entertain the opinion; entertaining it, he was bound to declare it, and it was his duty to act in consequence of it.' There is no hing to be pretended in favor of the proceeding of the House of Commons but their assumed transcendental power. Now it " would totally destroy all the benefit and the very end of the Habcas Corpus if the traus-" cendency of any power whatever could blind

judges sworn to administer faithfully the laws would be fatal to everything that is worth preserving in our boasted constitution, and would leave the unhappy subjects of this country in a state much worse than a state of savage nature." That the House of Commons had been guilty of a gress outrage, and that the necessity for a remedy was strong and pressing it was impossible to deny. But the Court was afraid. Judges

the eyes of a court of justice and prevent their

inquiry into its acts. Such a decision by

have always been too much like cur dogs: bold | the interests of the courts and of the public and impudent enough with a master by to back It is not likely that parties committed them; but seldem during with nothing but them- for contempts would be released where there selves and justice to depend upon (and too often it is to be feared not even inclined) to resist the | Even apart from our confidence in the justice of violence of thieves and robbers. It was so in the courts we may safely trust their esprit du this case; and instead of discharging the Lord Mayor from an imprisonment which they did not venture to deny was high-handed and illegal, the court exerted all its ingenuity to get up a plau-

sible pretense for declining to interfere. Now it is exceedingly natural that the imprisonment of Passmore Williamson for presuming to have an epinion different from that of Judge Kane as to the abolition of Slavery in the State of Pennsylvania, and for having dared to express that opinion to a party interested, should have driven the angry Judge to a gross violation of sert. In fact, we are bold to say that at this law, similar to that of which the British House | very moment Judge Kane would be infinitely of Commons was guilty in their attempt to sup- obliged to Chief-Justice Lewis, or to anybody press all reports of their debates, or any publication of criticisms on their proceedings; but it is very lamentable, though at the same time a thing | day that it lests, accumulates against Judge that too often occurs, that the judicial cowarcice exhibited on that occasion by the En- from which, however, he cannot withdraw withglish Court of Common Pleas, their truckling to out that greatest of all humiliations to a man of usurped authority, and their betrayal of the Judge Kine's character and callber-the public confession of his error. rights intrusted to their guardienship, should eighty four years after be made a precedent of by Chief-Justice Lewis to justify in Pennsylvania a similar dereliction of duty, and failure of

Of the fetches however resorted to on this occasion by the English Court, there are several which will not serve Chief-Justice Lewis's turn. · How can we do anything," pitifully exclaimed Chief-Justice De Grey, in giving Judgment in that case. "How can we do anything when the different from the law by which he seeks to be from the common law. The law of Parliament is only known to Parliament men by experience in the House. Lord Coke says every men looks for it, but few can find it. The House of Commons only know how to act within their own limits; we are not a Court "of Appeal; we do not know certainly the jurisdiction of the House of Commous: we cannot judge of the laws and privileges of the House, because we have no knowledge of those laws tempts thereof. We cannot judge of the punishments thereof!"

Now it may be granted that the notions of Judge Kane as to his rights, duties and privileges as District Judge, are quite as inscrutable as the corresponding claims of the British House of Commons; but there is this difference in the clare that the discharging Miller from the casis the same law of which the Judges of the Suis the same law of which two cases, the notions of Judge Kane do not

preme Court of Penneylvania must be presumed, being judges, to have a competent knowledge, and therefore this plea of ignorance set up by the English court cannot avail them. It is their busipess to know, and they must be presumed to know, what is the extent of the authority of Judge Kane in this matter of imprisonments for contempt.

To this excuse of ignorance as to what the rights of the House of Commons are, the English Chief Justice adds another, as foil we:

"Breades, as the Court cannot go out of the rotur of this writ, how we can we inquire into the truth of the fact as to the nature of the contempt? We have means of trying whether the Lord Mayor did ht or wrong; this Court cannot summin a Jary to the mat er; we cannot examine into the fac; here se parties in litigation before the Court: we cannot cell in anybody; we cannot hear any viloceses of e positions of witnesses; we cannot issue any process; e are even new hearing exparts, and without any

All this is quit- plausible in the mouth of Chief-Justice De Grey, but will by no means serve the turn of Chief-Justice Lowis. It may be very questionable whether, granting Judge Kane's authority to issue the writ of habeas corpus, he yet had any authority to go out of the return to hunt up a contempt, or for any other purpose; but the Habeas Corpus Act of Pennsylvania expressly allows the making of suggestions against the return, "that thereby mate-" rial facts may be ascertained." The only point indeed urged by the English

Court of Common Pleas that can in the least avail Juege Lewis is the alleged practice, and the pretended reasonableness and necessity of that practice, that in cases of committals for atteged contempts the courts of Westminster Hall do not interfere for the relief of the parties so committed, but leave them entirely to the justice or injustice of the court making the committal. This point was chiefly dwelt upon by Mr. Justice Blackstone, who also delivered an spin on in the case, in which he expressed h-mself in these words: "All courts, by which I mean to include the two houses of Parliament and the courts of Westminster Hall, can bave no control (of each other's proceedings) in matters of contempt. The sole atjudication of contempts and the punishment thereof in any manner belong exclusively and without interfering to each respective court. Infinite confusion and disorder would follow if courts could, by writ of habers corpus, examine and determine the contempts of others. Tois power to commit results from the first principles of justice, for if they have power to decide they ought to have power to punish. No other court shall scan the judgment of a superior court or the principal seat of justice; as I said before, it would occasion the utmost confusion if every "court of this hall should have power to examine the commitments of the other courts of the Hall, for contempt-so that the judgments and commitments of each respective court as to contempts must be final and without control. It is a confidence that may with perfect safety and security be reposed in the Judges and Houses of Parliament," Such s the argument or rather the statement of Blackstone, as to which we observe that there seems to be a little inconsistency in thus urging the "confidence" that may with "perfect "safety and security" be represed in the courts and at the same time arguing that if they were permitted to reëxamine each other's committals for contempts, "infinite confusion and disorder "would fellow." The moment it is proposed to administer to doctors a little of their own medicine they are seized with sudden qualma and reject it as a rouk poison. If the courts cannot repose confidence in each other, with what face can they recommend each other to the confidence of the public ? So far from this reexamination of committals for centempts being likely to lead to "infinite confusion and disor-" der," it seems to us to be demanded alike by was any plausible pretext for holding them. corps for that, and a doubtful decision thus indered by another court would obtain thereby an additional claim to the respect of the public. It is a fearful thing to leave the liberty of a man to the sole judgment of a single judge, and he, too, acting in his own case. Of all cases in the world we should say this was the very one which most needed reexamination and review. Nor are we aware of any greater service which courts of justice could possibly render to each other than to correct each other's errors of this

"BREAD WITH THE GIN IN IT."

else who would step in to release Passmore

Williamson from an imprisonment which, every

Kane a fresh weight of fearful responsibility,

"The progress of the great Temperance movement is not based upon the narrow fallacy that all alcoholic liquors are always poisoneus, but mon the common-arise conviction that even a moderate use of them is attended with more harm than good."

-In the above sentence, The Times takes ground directly antagonist to that now maintained by a'l active and ardent champions of Total Abstinence. We appeal no; only to Dr. "law by which the Lord Mayor is committed is | Carpenter's standard treatise, which The Westminster Review attempts to controvers, but to Dr. "relieven? He is committed by the law of Besument's well-known observations on the hu-"Parliament, and yet he would have redress | man stomach, to Dr. Sewell's, Dr. Muzzy's and Mr. Delavan's researches, and more especially to Mr. Youmans's brief but conclusive essay on "The Chemistry of Alcohol," which any one may examine if he does not choose to buy it at Fowler & Wells's, No. 308 Broadway. We entreat all who may be incited to read The Westminster's article to examine also Mr. Youmans's treatise and diagram, and adjudge the case on its merits, after fairly hearing both sides. We bave done so with care and with an anxious deas d privileges. We cannot judge of the con- sire to know the truth; and, while we cannot claim to be authority for others on a disputed question in natural science, our conviction that sloohel is naturally and necessarily a poison, to be admitted (like opium, calomel, arsenic and other poisons) into the human constitution only in counteraction of some serious malady, is as clear and strong as our faith in the Copernican

the close seems hardly to think so, and he appeard throughout to write in total ignorance of althat has been developed and demonstrated in re. futation of his theory on this side of the At satis But we do insist that The Times is unfair and unjust, in view of all the considerations water should influence its course on this question, in giving such promitence to the arguments and sophistries of the adversaries of Potal Abetinence and Lequor Probib tion, and stig natizing the vital positions of the other side as "arr-"row fallacies." Neighbor! if you owe nothing more to the devotees of Total Abstinence, you owe them at least a fair and equal herriag. Take up, then, Mr. Youm sne's essay, or any other worth affirms essentially the same positions. and first let your readers see what they are. Then, if you can convince even yourselves that they are "parrow fallacies," go abend and do it: but you will fine proving them such a very different matter from merely asserting it.

Abolition of Capital Penishnent.—We have to record in our telegraphic column another of the horid effects of the mis-aken philanthreps of our higher-law legislators. It is only a short time since a mariford was hung at Jancaville. Whecousia, by an inferiously, who were resolved that the crime he had one mitted should not escape punishment. Another the instance occurred at West Bend, in the same State, day before yesterday—the monster Debar, when slaughter of the Mincher family was noticed a short deal ago, having been seized, after his conviction, by a mob, dreadfully mangled and afterward hung by the beels until he was cend. These are fearful crim at but they are the natural result of unwise legislation. The law impressed by Gou upon the heart of man is but they are the natural result of unwise legislation. The law impressed by Gou upon the heart of man is but they are the natural result of unwise legislation. The law impressed by Gou upon the heart of man is blood, by man shall his blood to be shed," and these who transgress it are responsible be shed," and these who transgress it are responsible for the consequences of so doing [Jour. of Commerce -The Journal would seem to torget in the above

article that such outrages as it palliates have more frequently occurred in communities which hang than in others. In 1846 the Sheriff of Cayuga County was barely able to save tha miserable negro William Freeman from the clutches of " an infariated mob," composed in good part of respectable and usually considerate ci izens, who made most desperate exertions to seize him and tear him limb from limb as the officers were taking him to prison. Our laws west in for hanging, and nobody then doubted that the prisoner would be convicted and in due time executed, but that religious meb couldn't wait to have him tried, coavicted and executed-they wanted him killed at once, and they wanted a hand in killing him. So in the several instances wherein Southern mobs have roasted negroes alive or strung them up to a limb-the hanging laws were in full force, but hanging wouldn't satisfy them, or they cou dn't wait for a legal trial and consent to glut their vengeance by proxy. No; the "unwise legislation" which justigates such crimes as that just perpetrated on the body of Debar, is that which teaches men to delight in vengeance-to thirst for human blood.

-The Journal is not very consistent in pronouncing the Janesville and West Bend homicides "fearful crimes." Those who killed Debar did not "transgress" the law of blood for blood-on the contrary, they enforced and fulfilled it. Debar, it seems, committed marder; for this he was accested, tried, convicted, and finally killed. If The Journal be right in the main, then it would have been a "fearful "crime" indeed to have allowed him to go quietly to prison, and there spend the residue of his cays at hard labor in solitude; but to kill him is to obey and magnify the law of God as The Journal understands it. Why, then, should it deprecate the enforcement of that law in the only mode left open to its votaries?

"Divorce.—Merciage is a civil contract. It is not inclusionable, for the law provides for divorce. But the provision is inadequate. It provides only for extreme cases, which generally provide for themseless. The maringe contract, like all others, should be dissoluble by consent of the contracting parties. We go further: it should be dissoluble at the more instance of other party, but the moment it is mustificatory to cutter party; for the moment it is unsatisfactory to ore party it is permissions to both and should instantly terminate by a ontaneous annulment."

-We clip the above opening of a leader from The Weekly Critic, one of the latest additions to the list of our City's journals. The only comment we now have to make upon it is this: We meet people who say they can't understand why the State should attempt to prevent or discourage any one's buying imported rather than home-made fabrics if he prefers the formerwhy a man should not be at liberty to lead bis money for the highest rate it will command-or why he should not be permitted to make miney by selling Liquor if he can find any one fool enough to buy and drink it. Perhaps some who can't see the utility and right of legal regulation in these cases may be able to see it with reference to Marriage and Divorce. And, the light being thus let in upon their understandings, it may possibly reach beyond the special application to the general principle that individual interest or gratification must in many things defer to considerations of social necessity and public well-being.

MORMON EMIGRATION.

We have recently collected a few statistics concerning the amount of emigration from Great Britsin to Utab, which has taken place within the last year, and the aggregate will be somewhat surprising to those unacquainted with the extensive system of proselytizing which the Mormons have now organized throughout Europe. The following is the statement as published dating from the 17th of November, 1854, to the 26th of April, 1855;

Of these, 574 were landed in New-York, 1,451 in Philadelphis, and 1,302 in New Orleans, from which laces they were forwarded to Salt Lake City: 1,137 their number were indebted to the Perpetasi Esirating Fund for the means of emigrating, and from heir statement it would appear that there are at preent nearly 1,000 persons in England alone only waiting for the means to join the Saints in Utah.

PERSONAL .- B. P. Johnson, Esq., of Albany, will deliver an address Lefore the Society for the Eurogagement of Demestic Industry, in Providence, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 11.

THE ILLINOIS KNOW-NOTHING CONVENTION. Springfield, Aug. 7 .- The Committee of the Know-Nothing Convention has reported a platform. It allows all naturalized foreigners who are Protestants to become members of the organization; it protods against the importation of foreign paspers and criminals, and insists upon the restoration of the Missoni Compromise; it asserts that Slavery is sectional and